DEALERS IN HORSES TO LEAVE THE OLD STOCKYARDS.

Blair & Baker and Warman, Black Chamberlain & Co. Sign a Contract with New Company.

WORTH \$40,000

THEY ARE TO BE READY FOR OC-CUPANCY BY OCT. 1.

A Contract Signed for Five Years by the Two Firms with the Interstate Company.

A contract was signed yesterday afternoon by the Blair & Baker Horse Company and Warman, Black, Chamberlain & Co., dealers in horses, whereby the two big to take quarters at the Interstate stockyards this fall. These two firms are the soo or only ones that deal in horses at the Union

The cause of the move of the two firms from the old stockyards to the new is said to be the offer of better inducements from the officers of the Interstate yards. The contract signed yesterday is for five years. W. B. Blair, of the Blair & Baker Co. in discussing the change last night said:

"Mr. Baker and myself and also the gentlemen interested in the Warman, Black, Chamberlain & Co., have been waiting for some time for the officers of the Union stockyards to improve our stables and the yards as they promised to do a long time ago, and at last we determined to move to the Interstate yards, where we were offered better inducements.

CONTRACT FOR FIVE YEARS. "The Interstate officers signed a contract with both firms yesterday for five years and also made a contract with James E Shover to erect two immense stables costing \$40,000 for the use of the two firms. These stables will be built adjoining and will be modern in every respect. Our firm will occupy one and the other firm the other. Mr. Shover wired to-night for an immediate shipment of the lumber necessary for the construction of the two buildings. Work will be commenced at once and our contract becomes effective at the Interstate yards Oct. 1.

The two barns will be commodious and each will contain 400 stalls. There will be a macadam driveway one quarter of a mile | The census of 1890 gives 95,571 individuals long and seventy feet wide. All horses will be unloaded and loaded under shelter, so that there will be no danger of exposure to rain or snow. Each barn will be 100x400 feet in dimensions.

"Our contract is for five years, and in the future both firms expect to do a larger business than in the past. Last year our firm handled 27,000 head of horses and mules, which sold at an average of \$120 a head. This year we will handle about 10,000 head and our average in the next five years will equal that number. Our contract with the Interstate yards provides that we shall handle a certain number of horses and mules and we will easily handle a greater number than the contract stip-

Mr. Blair said the stockyards derived a profit from feeding, loading and unloading the stock, averaging about 50 cents a day for each head. The stockyards furnish the stables and offer good inducements to get the business of large firms. The moving of the two firms named from the Union to the Interstate yards will leave the Union yards without a firm handling horses unless efforts are made at once to induce other firms to establish a business there; It is said the man who conducts the

Stockyards Exchange Hotel is considering giving up the place, as the rent for the building has been increased from \$3,000 to over \$6,000 a year. Neither A. S. Lockard nor Charles Bieler, of the Insterstate stockyards, cared last night to discuss the new

REFUSES TO ACCEPT MONEY.

Controversy Between Works Board

and Water Company. The city is refusing to accept \$5,000 due from the Indianapolis Water Company under the new water contract until certain conditions imposed by the company are more clearly understood. City Controller Dunn says that the company requires a certain kind of certificate or receipt which the city hesitates to give. The contents of this certificate will not be made public and it is now in the hands of the Board of Works. Vice President Davis, of the water company, says he does not know what the trouble can be and that the company is ready to pay as soon as it is formally notified that the contract has been signed by the Board of Works, ratified by the Council and approved by the mayor. He says the notice should state the private rates accompanying the contract and that the schedule has been settled. The board hesitates to say that private rates have been agreed on and is asking legal advice concerning the printed schedule pasted on foolscap paper with pencil corrections. The schedule has never been entered of record in the office of the Board of Works.

Blake-Street Sewer Error.

City Engineer Jeup says that the mistake in the grade of the Blake-street sewer can be corrected at a cost of about \$250. He says the contractor will have to stand the loss. The original error was in the plans, but the specifications provided that if a mistake is found the work shall cease at once and the contractor shall report to the city engineer. Mr. Jeup says the contractor discovered the mistake, but did not stop

Building Inspector Overruled.

The Board of Works yesterday decided that the east wall of the building adjoining the Bates House may stand, reversing the action of Building Inspector Bedell, but that the stable in the rear must go. It is a party wall, and it is said a lawsuit

BOARD OF WORKS ROUTINE.

CONTRACTS AND BONDS APPROVED. In behalf of 7. J. Morse & Son for repairing engine house No. 6. In behalf of N. C. Hurlbert for a local sewer along Tuxedo street from Washington street to Moore avenue, and for a local sewer along Twenty-eighth street from Illinois street to the first alley east of Capitol avenue.

BUILDINGS CONDEMNED. Two-story brick building in the rear of 124 and 126 West Washington street ordered torn down. Party wall on site of old Bates House

allowed to stand. THE LAW VIOLATED

Instances Found in the Records of

the City Clerk's Office. The records of the city clerk's office show considerable leniency to a few persons fined for violations of the laws relating to gambling and the sale of liquor. In many cases the fines have not been stayed nor have they been collected. In some cases a small payment has been made and the rest of the fine and costs have been allowed to stand without further attention. In many instances, and particularly those of gamblers, there appears the notation in pencil on the record, "Carl Habich will stay this." The name of Carl Habich, signed by himself, is hard to find on the records. One of the most flagrant cases of violation of the law is that of William Armitage. On Aug. his place and all were charged and found guilty of gambling. Armitage was fined \$20 and costs; \$5 was paid in cash and the rest remains unpaid. In a number of cases

the law for a fine to remain unpaid, and it is then provided that it must be "stayed." or, in other words, guaranteed by some re-

ponsible land owner. There is another practice prevailing at practice regarding fines. Many of the gamblers arrested are permitted to sign bonds for their release, but no surety ever signs the bonds. The name of the surety in many cases is never written in the blanks, although they are otherwise carefully filled

ACTION OF CORPORATIONS.

New Concerns File Articles with the Secretary of State.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state yesterday for the Margaret Smith Home in Wayne county. the announcement of the fine by Judge The home was established for benevolent and charitable purposes, and there is no capital stock nor shares of stock. William articles of incorporation, as he desires to connect the name of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Leeds, with the institution. She gave \$25,000 to the home.

The Heuck's Opera House Company, of Cincinnati, filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The capital stock is \$178,500. Frank G. Hubbell, John G. Knox, Edwin W. Hawks and Harry F. Banta are the directors of the Banta Furniture Company, of Goshen, Ind., which filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The capital stock

The Park Furniture Company, of Rushville, Ind., with a capital stock of \$50,000, was incorporated. The directors are Jasper D. Case, Cyrus F. Mullin, Walter M. Pearce and Robert A. Innis. The Gelsecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Comconcerns will leave the Union stockyards pany, of St. Louis, Mo., was among the companies that filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock of the company is

> The Johnston Glass Company has increased its capital stock from \$150,000 to The Archer Printing Company, of Fort Wayne, notified the secretary of state of the issuance of \$10,000 preferred stock.

A. W. BUTLER ON "A NOTABLE FAC-TOR OF SOCIAL DEGENERACY."

A Paper to Be Read Before the National Association for Ad-

Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities, will deliver an address before the National Association for the Advancement of Science at Denver this week on the subject, "A Notable Factor of Social Degeneracy." His theme is the problem of the feeble-minded. A synopsis of his address is given below: "We do not know how many feeble-minded persons there are in the United States. of that kind. From Pennsylvania there were reported that year 8,753; Ohio, 8,035; Indiana, 5,568; Iowa, 3,319; Kansas, 2,039; Colhas been we do not know. * * * In some places they are so few or inconspicuous as scarcely to be recognized. On the contrary, elsewhere their presence is strikingly manifest and they, in one way or another, make a deep impression upon society that | to quiet title. Circuit Court. must endure them through succeeding generations. The feeble-minded are a disturbing element. Their life is a degenerat-

"Some of the children with stronger mental powers enter the public schools. They may make some progress for a time, but, whether they do or not, they must soon drop behind because they are unable to keep up with the work. Others roam the | Harriet B. Young. Clark C. C. Appellee's streets; the boys become the butt of the brief (8.) neighborhood, they are led into pranks, too often into vices, and seem to possess a peculiar tendency for immorality. The girls, many of them strong, well-appearing, with no one to teach them aright, and without strength of mind to protect themselves against the temptations which surround them, too early and too often fall into vice. · · One perverted feeble-minded woman mmoral pestilence which will affect the homes of all classes, even the most intelditions or a knowledge of them must have a deadening effect upon the finer sensibilities of all. . . . When these feebleminded persons become helpless or learn the habit of regular public dependence, they find their way to poor asylums, the

homes as will accept them. ARE STRIKING OBJECTS. "To one who visits the poor asylums and orphans' homes where they are received, the idiotic and feeble-minded are striking objects. In every poor asylum in Indiana being twenty-five; the lowest two. The records at hand show that there are 970 feeble-minded persons in the Indiana poor asylums. . . .

eeble-minded parents. It is equally true that in the majority of cases the children of feeble-minded parents are feeble-minded. From what has been said may be gathered that the question before us presents two notable evils. The increasing number of illegitimate children of feeble-minded parents and the inheritance of feeble-minded-

"I have taken from records prepared for the Indiana State Board of Charities some information concerning 511 families in which there is known to be feeble-mindedness. If there was any question regarding any family it was omitted. No such colection of these families has heretofore been reported upon. The number of persons known to be represented in them is 1,924. Of this number 1,343 are supported in public institutions. Of this number 889 were men and 1.035 women. * * * "Another group of 241 families in which there are two or more generations of feeble-mindedness has 970 persons who are blood relations. Of these families, 221 have two generations of feeble-mindedness, sixteen have three generations, three have four generations and one has five generations. The number of direct descendants who are feeble-minded is known to be 726.

THOUGHT OF EDUCATION "First it was thought many of these children could be educated to make their own way in the world. Finally it was decided or with the intent to defraud creditors, but that, while many of them could be taught | it is such a conveyance as may be set aside to be self-supporting under direction, but very few could ever safely leave the fostering care of the institution. Children they are and children they will be as long as they live. For, though they may become old in years, mentally they will still be

"More and more came the conviction that here should be custodial institutions. These were especially advocated for feeble-minded women under forty-five years of age. There they would be safe and with no prospect of reproducing their kind. Now it has come to be regarded as the proper right and duty to retain control over these grown-up children during life. Some States have made a beginning for this purpose.

"Never did we appreciate so strongly as we do to-day the untold misery and ac- the boiling fruit. One of her eyes was so cumulating expense caused by the lack of control of our feeble-minded population. Their fecundity and animal instincts make them fit subjects for consideration, both on financial and moral grounds, to say nothing of the dangers that beset those of strong minds who have weaker bodies,

"The problem presented to us is the manner in which these conditions shall be met. Its solution lies in an intelligent and general knowledge of the subject by the public, preventive measures by legal marriage restrictions and other means, the education of feeble-minded children and the

custodial care of feeble-minded women. A Letter from Admiral Schley.

A letter was received by Sergeant J. R. Fredericks, of the Indianapolis Weather Station, yesterday, from Rear Admiral Schley, U. S. N., thanking him for the story published by Fredericks of the relief of the , 1899, he was arrested with fifteen reen in Greely party by Schley and his party of which Fredericks was a member. The let-

ter is as follows: "Dear Fredericks-Your article referring since the fines and costs of himself and men to the work of the relief expedition of 1884. arrested in his place have aggregated \$300 | which came just in time to all those who or more and not a cent has been paid on | were dying at the 'Cinched Camp Cache,' at tham. Ninety days is the time allowed by Cape Sabine, has been sent to me from

many directions and I have much pleasure in thanking you for the kind words it bears to me. I shall never forget those days, the brave fellows we reached just in time, nor the struggle to reach them through ice and the police station which is in line with the | snow and storm. May God bless you. Very sincerely yours. W. S. SCHLEY.

IN THE LOCAL COURTS.

Riot Cases in the Police Court-The Other Matters.

cases of Alfred Andrews, William Johnson and Joe Drake, arrested at Fairview Park and charged with inciting a riot, were continued until Friday.

Ida Park, charged with shooting in the city limits, was fined \$1 and costs. Upon Daly she fainted, and for a half hour there was great confusion in the court. She is said to be subject to epilepsy, and this is B. Leeds was instrumental in filing the thought to have been the cause of her SPEAKERS SAID THE JAILS COULD shooting the revolver. She said she had no intention of discharging the weapon, but only wished to show it to Mrs. Walters, who was causing trouble in the block

where both lived. Julia Parill, colored, charged with petit larceny, was fined \$10 and costs and sent to the workhouse for 120 days. She robbed an old colored man of a \$2 bill on the street.

Clay County Murder Case.

An exhaustive brief was filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Samuel Harmon, charged with the murder of Charles Marshall Reynolds at Brazil, Clay county, Oct. 27, 1900. Harmon was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury in Clay county and was sentenced to imprisonment for

dence against Harmon did not substantiate were contrary to the evidence. Reynolds was with a party of young men the night of the murder and called at Harmon's home. On being refused admittance the young men stoned the house and Harmon opened fire with a shotgun, mortally wounding Reynolds.

In the appeal it is charged that the evi-

The Claim to Property. Teresia Goeble yesterday brought suit against her nephew, Emanuel Goeble, for

Grand Jury in Session.

and each contributed \$200. Her share was

to be held in trust by her nephew. She

clusive title to the property.

no special instructions.

New Suits Filed.

Ella Jessup vs. Henry D. Burgheim; on note. Superior Court, Room 3. Carrie V. McGregor vs. Charles R. Mc-Gregor; divorce. Circuit Court. Robert D. Hobbe et al. vs. Louisa Heiner et al.; complaint on appeal bond. Superior Court. Room 1. Margaret Stahl et al. vs. Walter Rentsch; partition. Circuit Court. Mollie Hunter vs. Allie Hunter; divorce Circuit Court. Carney Bros. vs. Robert T. Rochow et al.; on bond. Superior Court, Room 2. Teresia Goeble vs. Emanuel Goeble; partition. Circuit Court. The City Bond Company vs. Charles W. Martz et al.; improvement lien. Superior Court. Room 1.

Joseph Williams vs. Clara Williams; di-

Seth M. Richcreek vs. Emma M. Rex;

-HIGHER COURTS' RECORD. SUPREME COURT. -Minute.-

vorce. Superior Court, Room 3.

19228. Samuel F. Barney vs. Indiana Railway Company et al. St. Joseph C. C. Appellees' additional brief (8.) APPELLATE COURT. -Minute.-

3864. Jennie Y. Van Hook vs. Estate of

RECENT LEGAL OPINIONS.

-Husband and Wife-Antenuptial Contract. Where a husband transfers property worth \$6,000 to his wife in consideration of marriage, and after the marriage the wife transfers the property to her son, who labor organization. can spread throughout a community an | sold the land to others for a consideration of about \$5,000, the purchasers from the son, relying upon the validity of the anteligent and refined. The sight of such con- nuptial contract and the conveyance to the wife, were bona fide purchasers for a valuable consideration, and could not be affected by the fact that the husband subsequently claimed that the property was deeded to the wife while he was acting under duress and to defraud his creditors.

children being placed in such orphans' [65 Pacific Rep. (Wyoming, Judge Corn) -Wills-Undue Influence.-A man who was weak-minded and easily influenced, and who was in the last stages of consumption, went to live with a boyhood friend, an active business man of acute mind. About a month later he made | to say one way or another. his will, leaving all his property to this friend with whom he was living, and not mentioning a sister, his next of kin. The will was drawn by a lawyer who was named as executor, and with whom the beneficiary had his office, and the beneficiary brought written instructions from the testator to the lawyer for the disposal "Usually and in a large number of cases, of the property. Heid, that this was suffeeble-minded children are the off-spring of ficient to establish that the will was executed under the undue influence of the

> Magie) 831.] A boy of thirteen went to work in a facployer and the boy's mother that he should not operate any machinery. For the first year and a half of his employment at the factory he was given only hand work; but at the expiration of that time he was put to operating a machine. He had no knowledge of the running of the machine, and received no instructions. He had been at work but a few minutes when his hand was caught and injured. It was held that for the injury sustained he was entitled to damages and a verdict in his favor was justified.

beneficiary. [49 Atlantic Rep. (N. J., Judge

-Fraudulent Conveyances-Nominal Consideration.-

A father made a conveyance to his daughter of real estate for a colorable consideration of \$1, with the further agreement that she "should care for and support him by giving him a home, support for life, clothing, care and attention, and a decent burial and suitable tombstone at his grave, and for no other consideration whatever.' In a suit by a creditor of the father against the daughter it was held that such a conveyance is fraudulent as against creditors. It is not necessary to prove that the conveyance was made with fraudulent intent. as fraudulent for want of sufficient consid-

eration. [61 Northeastern Rep., 28.] Two Women Badly Hurt.

Mary Snyder, of 728 North Missouri street, who is employed in the Indianapolis Canning Company's plant, was terribly scalded yesterday morning while at work by the bursting of a large wooden tank filled with hot water used in the preparation of tomatoes for canning. When the tank broke she was near it, and in her excitement she ran directly toward the tank instead of The explosion of a tin can which Mrs Mary Ferrell, of 217 East North street, had filled with fruit yesterday morning, caused her face and chest to be badly scalded by burned that the sight could not be saved.

Two Hearts.

The other eye was also badly burned.

There is a heart-Of fragile clay 'tis made, And art Has laid, In lines-Twining vines And violets everywhere Upon its surface; it is fair-They call it Dresden, and "Take Care" Is placed upon it! bonbonniere They call it, too, and those who come to see Take it up so carefully-Lest they make A slip, and it should break. There is a heart-

Of fragile clay 'tis made, And from the start Life had laid The ebb and flow And glow Of Love upon it; it is fair-We call it human-Oh! take care Lest bitterness should jar it, And mar it-

A slip, and it should break. Don't do a thing until you see Mrs. Aus-

And let us touch it gently, lest we make

INJUNCTION ISSUED BY JUDGE BAK-ER WARMLY DISCUSSED.

In Police Court yesterday morning the Central Labor Delegates Advise Those Against Whom It Is Directed to Ignore It.

AFRAID OF CONTEMPT

NOT ALL BE FILLED.

A Committee Appointed to Prepare a of Resolutions-Other Labor Matters.

Central Labor Union last night considered the injunction recently issued by Judge Baker, of the Federal Court, against the striking members of the Typographical Union at the W. B. Conkey Company's plant at Hammond, Ind., and a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing President Feltman to appoint a committee to a verdict of guilty and that the judge draft resolutions condemning Judge Baker erred in giving his instructions in that they | for his action. In the discussion many of the delegates indulged in radical expressions, and at one time Judge Baker was called "an old fool." Edward Barry, of Typographical Union, led the discussion. He said the injunction was only a "bluff," and that he stood ready to be held for con- London Daily Mail. tempt in denouncing it and the man who | Dr. Robert Koch is not only the most issued it. He said no court could issue an famous living bacteriologist, but was also injunction that would prevent a man from | the center of one of the world's greatest partition of real estate. She avers that walking along the street and talking to | tragedies. they agreed to purchase a home together, whom he pleased.

graphical Union, was the next on the floor, | world like a lightning flash that a Berlin alleges that her nephew now claims exand said he was also willing to be held for scientist had discovered an infallible cure stop consumption you must taken it early. contempt for expressing his opinion of for consumption. Up to then Dr. Koch had His most recent work has been his investi-Judge Baker. Harry Slough, member of been comparatively unknown outside scien-The Marion county grand jury convened | Typograpical Union and secretary of Cen- | tific circles, but in a few days he became yesterday and began at once to take up the | tral Labor Union, said that the central jail cases that are awaiting its action. body could not be too radical in denouncing Judge Alford, of the Criminal Court, gave the federal judge for issuing such a broad | cheeked, big-eyed, emaciated, they poured injunction. He said the judge could not imprison all the members of organized labor in the country for expressing their opinions, and he was not afraid of being held for contempt.

CALLED IT A BLUFF. Edgar A. Perkins, member of Typographical Union and president of the State Federation of Labor, called the injunction a bluff. He said President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, had advised organized laboring men to ignore Gompers's advice be applied to Judge Baker's injunction. He said the members of organized labor ought to ignore the injunction. He said: "Judge Baker can't fill up all of the jails with working people and there is nothing to fear. We will never be able to reach these federal judges can expect nothing else. Judges make laws as well as construe them, everybody knows that, and laws cannot be made or construed to interfere with man's rights.' After the adoption of the motion President Feltman, who also said the injunction should be ignored, appointed Harry Slough, Thaddeus Gurley, John Koch, Ros-coe Barnett and William F. Ewald a committee to prepare such resolutions as the central body recommended and present them to Central Labor Union at its next meeting for official adoption. The Labor day proclamation of Governor Durbin was read at the opening of the meeting and by unanimous vote it was ordered framed and hung upon the walls of Central Labor Union Hall. Upon complaint of Plasterers' Union No. 6, the central body took official action, stating that the new organization of non-

NO TRIAL OUT OF COURT.

Schley's Friends Are Seriously Injuring the Admiral's Case.

tribunal which the Navy Department has

But it is the duty of all honest men, substitute for trial by court trial by newspaper. Admiral Schley is unfortunate low" editors love Schley; they hate the ad-

Long.

Long. vaine had partly located the bacillus of good to him, suddenly reached the concluThis is the real inspiring motive of the anthrax. Koch took up the matter where sign that he did not really need any stage ness his toilet, and to acquire the art of fearful and wonderful misinformation with which the country is being deluged from Washington and New York. The Schley favorable verdict from the people, whatever may be the verdict of the court. It has mark among bacteriologists. All the world business of "creating" public sentiment which may make a convenient political martyr of Admiral Schley if the distinguished officers who are to pass upon his case refuse to approve the judgment which the "yellow" press has considerately pre-

pared beforehand. It is perfectly well known in newspaper circles whence the flood of Schley literature therefore, perhaps, forgotten by the multitude. But, as a matter of fact, these charges and innuendoes which are pouring out from Washington and New York, or most of them, are scissored from a pamphlet which the zealous counsel of Admiral distribution. The headlines and the running commentary may suggest that all this is news, but it is not news. Almost everything of consequence in it has been long infective germ. From this the whole mod- days. The ninth, more fortunate, mounted ago met and explained by the Navy Department.

It is an evil service which Admiral Schley's friends are doing for him in endeavoring to try his case beforehand in the newspapers. They have the complete monopoly of this deplorable business. The friends of Admiral Sampson have maintained a dignified silence which is an un- proved. mistakable token of confidence. It is the other side which is apparently advertising to the country its desperation at the weakness of its case.

WHAT THE COUNTRY WILL DEMAND. An Entire Clearing Up of All Naval Scandals.

Washington Post. We take very little stock in the new story to the effect that General Shafter received | ness greater by far than that of a soldier on July 2, 1898, intelligence of the contemplated sortie by Cevera's fleet and that he notified Sampson accordingly. We have made something of a study of Sampson's one who has followed the Post's discussion of the episode will suspect us of any respect or admiration for that officer. But we propose to be entirely fair to him-even indulgent so far as the facts in the case will permit-and we want to say right here that we do not believe Sampson had any idea of Cervera's project when, on the morning of the fateful 3d, he steamed away to Siboney, and so robbed the blockading fleet of one of its swiftest and-for the purpose in hand-most efficient ships. In the first place, General Shafter has not made th smallest mention of this alleged knowledge. Shafter had, and still has,

Sampson. When the whole story transpires -as it will within a month-the country the country's indignation will be fully abreast with its surprise. But we happen to be familiar with General Shafter's record as well as with Sampson's, and we feel sure that since he made no mention of it at | ments came. the time the incident in question could not

of him, but neither would he shield an act so cowardly and so contemptible as has been alleged. The fact that he did not speak out at the time is proof enough to our mind that the whole story is without a shred of foundation in fact. Of course, we still think that Shafter should be summoned as a witness. It is quite true that Schley himself has no purpose in this matter save that of securing his own vindication, and it is equally true that Schley's counsel would offend against propriety if they were to depart by so much as a hair's breadth from the pathway to that end. We do not forget, however, the department's declaration that in this case there is neither a prosecutor nor a defendant, and we can find therein nothing but the assumption that the inquiry means-if it means anything-a determination on the part of the government to go to the bottom of the controversy, to elicit all the facts, to respond to the imperious public demand that the who truth shall be laid bare and the disgraceful scandal which has vexed us at home and discredited us abroad for three years past be set at rest forever. Over such an inquiry, conscientiously and intelligently conducted, Admiral Schley has but a limited influence. Nobody imagines that there is any doubt of his vindication so far as concerns matters of real importance. The country firmly believes, however, that there is much beneath the surfaceplots, misrepresentations, ignoble concealment and conspiracies, a hundred scandals of which the American people have rightful cognizance and to the exposure and eradication whereof their honor and their peace of mind are pledged. And the American people will be satisfied with nothing less than certainty on all these points.

MODERN IDEAL OF THE HERO AS ONE MAN'S LIFE REVEALS IT.

Unfaltering Courage and Untiring Industry of Dr. Robert Koch-His Tragic Failure in 1890.

Nearly eleven years ago, in the latter half John W. Kerr, another member of Typo- of November, 1890, the word went round the earth consumptives rushed to him. Hecticinto Berlin. Men at the last stages of the way to him. Stricken souls, barely able to walk a yard, had themselves carried, and Berlin became, for a time, a veritable pool

It was pitiful and terrible, and there was no man who would more gladly have stayed the rush than Dr. Koch himself. He had not desired this. He had sought his utmost to keep his discoveries from the public, and such injunctions and he recommended that | it was only to save misunderstanding that he had issued a bare account of them. In the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, that memorable November, he had

search, and to experiment especially upon the application of the remedy in practice until we put them out of business, and as and its production on a large scale, before long as judges are appointed for life, we publishing anything on the subject. But, in spite of all precautions, too many accounts have reached the public, and those in an exaggerated and distorted form, so that it seems imperative, in order to prevent all false impressions, to give at once a review of the position of the subject at the present stage of the inquiry. And it was this which precipitated the tragedy. The experiments had not been completed, and it was found that the Koch of a lariat. As they passed they announced tuberculin, which had been expected to that they would come back for the stage banish the disease as effectually as calf lymph has destroyed smallpex, was as yet

imperfect. And the pilgrims for health had to go back uncured. Every triumph is only made through failures and no man who understands the conditions of modern medical research would blame Dr. Koch for the Berlin tragedy of 1890. He had done his best, and if he had union plasterers is not affiliated with Cen- not done all that man hoped, he yet showed tral Labor Union and is not a bona fide | the way to great triumphs.

FORTY YEARS AGO. Forty years ago it was the fashion in England to laugh at the bespectacled. short-sighted, plodding German scientists. To-day we have learned to take off our hats laboratory is the conqueror of the world. Dr. Koch is now in his fifty-eighth year, and made his famous announcement when The Journal is content to leave the trial he was only forty-seven, but he had done of Admiral Schley's case to the competent | much in bacteriology before then. The son of a mining official, he was trained at Goettingen, where he came under the influence authorized. Since that tribunal was an- of Jacob Henle, who gave him his bent tonounced these columns have had nothing ward microscopic investigation. Then he went on to Hamburg as assistant physician at the hospital and in time settled down in a quiet German village. There could have whatever their personal views, to protest seemed no more hopeless place for scientific progress. The people were rough rustics, and the doctor was so far away from intellectual centers. But it was here he

Living in the country, he grasped the opportunity of mastering the most terrible rural disease, anthrax in cattle. Anthrax is supposed to have been one of the ten ministration. They have taken up Schley's | plagues of Egypt, and has been in modern cause as a convenient club with which to times one of the greatest curses of farm--Master and Servant-Personal Injuries .- attack President McKinley and Secretary ers. Some years previous to this Dr. Da-Davaine left it. He localized and subdivided the germ, and was able even to cultivate it. The publication of his discovliterary bureau is determined to wring a eries created a great sensation in scientific circles and Koch at once became a man of launched on an elaborate scale into the knows how Pasteur carried Koch's discovery still further forward, and how the farmers of to-day are benefiting from it. One ultimate result of this was that in 1880 Koch was called from his country practice to be the assistant of Prof. Finklebury at the aristocratic University of Bonn. This is not the place to describe all his microscopical discoveries, but in 1882 came his next great triumph in locating the comes. It is not even news. It is old, and tubercle bacillus. This meant a revolution in our ideas of phthisis. Up till then it had close of the tragedy. Doc Mills, the assobeen thought that consumption of the ciate, had lost a golden opportunity. While lungs was due to a degeneration of tissue. It was regarded as being almost as hope- at the dugout door, handed a laurel to his dandyism, not even the elegant d'Orless for a consumption to recover as for a James Butler Hickok and passed on say, who for a time was constituted the maimed man to recover a lost limb. The Hickok wrested the gun from Mills's hand, Schley printed some time ago for private | consumptive was almost forbidden to and killed another of his fleeing foes before | sceptre. marry. Kech swept away all this. He they were fifty yards away. One, badly showed that consumption is not due to wounded, sped down the little creek, found degeneration of tissue, but to attacks of an his way to Manhattan and died within two ern system of treating consumption has a horse and followed the fat deserter across grown up. But much more has been done | the prairie. than this. It has been found that consumption of the lungs is only one side of a disease which takes many forms, and found this hero of the most savage and the which attacks different organs in different most remarkable conflict in border annals ways. The hitherto unsuspected relation- insensible, but with his reputation made. ship between lupus and consumption was

STUDYING CHOLERA. to Europe. Koch was now placed at the

head of a commission by the German government to investigate it. First he went to the infected regions of eastern Europe, and then he went to those parts of India man has shown a heroism and fearlesson the battlefield. For the prospect ever before him in his researches has been, not swift death oy a chance bullet or sabre thrust, but lingering, torturing disease. worthy of honor, and worthy of govern- | March (subsequently "Old Q. 10): ment support. In England we give no government help even for the training of doctors.

Dr. Koch was now made professor in him, and here he entered into his experiments for anti-consumption serum. He aimed at obtaining a fluid which would is the simplest form of tuberculosis, the cases. In consumption of the lungs things appeared at first to be going well, but over a wider area very doubtful develop-But Dr. Koch has not despaired. He has

Dyspepsia Cure

Many digestive compounds and tablets are recommended to cure dyspepsia by digesting food with the pepsin they contain. Most of these possess merit, but they all fail in many cases, because pepsin digests only albuminous foods, such as eggs and meat. But we must eat more than eggs and meat; and some of the worst cases of dyspepsia are caused by indigestion of fats and starches and other foods which pepsin cannot digest.

There is one preparation that contains all the digestants. It is KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE, which digests what you eat, and has been used with remarkable success,-not a single failure to cure being reported from the many thousands who have used it. J. E. Peabody, Pitcairn, N. Y., says: "The first dose of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure relieved my son of stomach and heart trouble. and four bottles of it cured him. I heartily recommend it."

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expect to cure any really advanced stages of the disease by injection. If you wish to gations of rinderpest in Cape Colony, and of bubonic plague in India and German East Africa. Now come his startling statements about nonrelation between consumption in animals and human beings. I have said of the man personally little because there is really little to say. He is one whose work is himself. He gives up his days and nights to ceaseless toil Pracically he divides his time between his own family hearth and his laboratory. He has one great amusement, mountaineering, and is perhaps never quite so happy as when he has alpenstock in hand. He looks

be proud of her great son. WILD BILL'S FIRST FIGHT.

the German he is, and Germany may well

each day.

Failure of Horse Thieves to "Lift" a Stage Company's Animals.

Forty years ago, in December, ten men on bay horses galloped across the dry bed | Application should be made at once. Enrollment of Rock creek, skirted a little clump of "It was my intention to complete the re- | of the Overland Stage Company's horse corral on the California trail, a few miles north of Manhattan. Bill McKandlas, jumping from his horse, put his hand on the top bar. A tall, slender young man stepped to the door of the dugout a few yards away with a gun in his hand and eyed the McKandlas gang with dark disfavor. He called out with some emphasis that he would shoot the first man who took down a bar and made some comments

on their parentage.

quarters jerking an old preacher at the end horses in the corral at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The young man with the gun had replied that he would be there when erty, and intended to earn his money. The ten visiting gentlemen tied their horses to the corral, and turned to the more cheerful duty of exterminating the Imprudent and forward young watchman. He retired into his dugout domicile, barred the door and stood waiting with a rifle in his hand. Even then he had the habit of not shooting until the occasion really demanded it. The highwaymen hunted up a log from among the cottonwoods, and with praiseworthy industry proceeded to batter down the door. Jim McKandlas, with a revolver, a bowle knife, a whoop and a yell, leaped across the threshold and into eternity. As the others rushed through the door the man inside fired three shots, with that accuracy of aim for which he was so much admired in the years that were to come. The six somewhat startled horse thieves who remained alive swarmed across the dugout floor, and piled upon the young stationkeeper, with revolvers and bowle knives. beat him over the head with a gun, and Bill McKandlas struck with a bowie knife, only to bury it in the table, and minate a career which had furnished an infinite variety of interest for the sheriffs and vigilantes of several counties. The rusty stove fell from its insecure foundation across the surging combatants, mixed in inextricable and sanguinary confusion. and galloped away. The little table broke it. As one afterward expressed it, the a coolness sprang up between them, and young man had "gone wild." Covered with | the "mirror of fashion" was forbidden the wounds and freckled with bullet holes, he royal presence. had lost every thought and instinct except | The prince-then King-saw the poor the lust for death and victory. As they fought he struck the sixth man in the throat with the bowie, and the man fell | bankrupt Beau sent him then a snuffbox across the little pile of blankets. The three who were now on their feet retreated through the door and toward their horses. That morning his associate in the company's service had gone hunting, to return on the run barely in time to witness the he was out shooting quail fame had knocked

When the stage from the east came rumbling in, half an hour later, its occupants

THE DUDES OF LONG AGO.

The Argosy.

In the following year the cholera came English Dandies' Magnificent Attire in Days of King George II.

In the glorious days of King George II men wore silk or velvet coats of all colors where cholera is endemic. Month by month of the rainbow. They tripped mincingly he closely studied it. In other words, he | along upon their toes, supporting upon daily ran the risk of the most horrible their heads a wheelbarrow of peruke covdeath. In tracking disease this quiet Ger- ered with a bushel of powder, their "Steinkerke" was sprinkled with snuff, their sword knots trailed almost to the ground and their swords dangled from the fifth button; pearl-colored silk stockings and red-heeled shoes completing their costume. It seems almost as though one of "those performances during 1898, and we think no | The cholera bacillus was found, and the goddesses the Gunnings" had penned the government made him a present of 100,000 following lines to George Selwin at Paris marks. In Germany they hold a doctor in 1766, instead of the sporting Earl of you sent me by the Duke of Richmond I like prodigiously, vastly better than if it had been 'tigre' or any glaring color; several are now making after it." And again Berlin University and director of the In- in 1776 he writes: "Pray bring me two or stitute of Hygiene in Berlin. Young sci- three bottles of perfumes and some patentific men from many lands flocked to terns of velvets that are new and pretty. Almost to the last moment of his life a piece of rich waistcoating was as much an object of attraction to the great Marquis destroy the low form of tissue where ba- Wellesley as it would have been to any of cilli thrive. First he carried out long ex- the most frivolous-minded young dandies every justification for resentment against | periments on animals, and then went on about the town. Indeed, this nobleman to human beings. In lupus, which perhaps | would frequently sit alone in solitary state, "en grande toilette," with his blue ribbon will know why. We may add, indeed, that | results were very satisfactory in mild | and garter, as if about to appear at a royal

In the year 1798 there arose on the horiwhen the experiments were carried out | zon of fashion, or rather there blazed in its full meridian, that wonderful phenomenon of elegance, George Bryan Brummell. Born in 1777, the son of an under secretary of possibly have occurred. Shafter is an hon- gone on improving and improving, and he | Lord North's and educated at Eton, he est, outspoken, perhaps bluff, old soldier. He would not assail Sampson by way of requiting the latter's abominable treatment be the first to admit that it is hopeless to the day. Though not a gentleman by deEDUCATIONAL.

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CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY

JOHN J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

CULVER, IND. (Lake Maxinkuckee.) A limited number of vacancies to be filled in this well-known institution before September 11th, 1911. cottonwoods and drew rein before the bars | address CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY, Culver. Ind.

scent, he yet made plenty of aristocratic friends, and being regarded as a sort of difficulty in obtaining the entree to Devonshire House, where he was introduced to the Prince Regent, who gave him a com-

mission in the Tenth Hussars. Until Brummell came upon the scene the prince, though not remarkable for his aste, had, thanks to his rank, been con-A few hours before they had gone by his stituted the "master of the elegancies," or leader of the dandles; but he was at once dethroned by the superior genius of Brummell, who retained the sovereignty till the year 1817. During this period he became the model of all men who wished to dress well, and when he had struck out a new they came back. He was paid to feed, idea he would smile at its gradual progress harness and protect the company's prop- | downward from the highest to the lowest classes. To the last of his stay in England he continued to wear powder, rather priding himself upon preserving this remnant of the vielle cour. His clothes were a fect study. The coat was generally of blue cloth, and its collar raised against the back of the head like the hood of a monka style familiar to us in pictures and miniatures of the period-the buckskin or nankeen breeches were so incredibly tight that they could only be got on with immense labor and could only be taken off in the same manner as an eel is divested of

its skin. Then came a waistcoast about inches long, open on the chest, displaying a stiff white muslin cravat. Hessian boots completed the costume, and to these the Beau paid particular attention. They were commonly reported as being blackened "au vin de champagne;" at any rate, two shoemakers were supposed to insure the perfectness of their fit; one made the right and the other the left foot. He had three glovers for his gloves, one of whom was exclusively charged with the cutting out of his thumbs. Three hairdressers were likewise engaged to dress his hair. As for the personal appearance of this sublime dandy, "his face," we read, "was rather long, his features neither plain nor ugly, his forehead unusually high, hair light brown, whiskers inclined to be sandy, eyes Outside a horse broke his hitching strap gray and full of oddity." His conversation. without having the wit and humor of Lord down beneath the weight of a thousand Alvanley, another of the dandles, was pounds of shooting, stabbing, swearing highly agreeable and amusing; indeed, frontiersmen. The fattest bandit rolled to- Brummell has never been surpassed or ward the door, and, catching a glimpse of | equaled since. The Prince of Wales would the brown prairies outside, which looked | frequently come of a morning to see the sion that he did not really need any stage | ness his toilet, and to acquire the art o company horses in his business and bolted. I tying his own neckerchief, "a la mode," For By this time the affair had ceased to have | many years, notwithstanding the great for the other four horse fanciers that en- disparity of rank, Brummell continued the ticing interest which had drawn them into | prince's intimate friend. At last, however,

dandy once many years after when passing through Calais. Thackeray says: with some of the snuff he used to love, as a piteous token of remembrance and submission, and the King took the snuff and ordered his horses and drove on and had not the grace to notice his old companion. favorite, rival, enemy, superior." Brummell, of course, had many successors, but "the old order changeth," and none of them ever attained to the Olympian heights of

Since When-Central America?

king of fashion and held poor Brummell's

Boston Herald. War as a teacher of geography is worthy f a moment's thought. Sections of the map that lie hidden and unnoticed for years suddenly come into prominence when the red finger of war is pointed in their direction. Cuba, the Philippine islands, South Africa, China and now Central America have in rapid succession claimed the world's studious attention during the last two or three years. People who had little or no knowledge of some of these spots on the map are now quite familiar with them since war has painted them a conspicuous red. Our civil war was an immense factor in educating the North in matters regarding the South. Education

high, but it education, none the less.

that is bought at the price of war comes

National Fraternal Congress. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.-Preliminary to the meeting of the National Fraternal Congress here to-morrow, meetings of the press and medical sections of the congress were held in the Hotel Cadillac to-day. Reading of papers occupied the first session of both bodies. Many delegates to the national congress have already arrived, and it is expected that 300 will be present

at the opening session to-morrow.

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